

Western Carolinian, Extra.

(PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.)

SALISBURY, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1825.

19th Congress, 1st Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first session of the 19th Congress of the United States, was opened at Washington City, on Monday, the 5th inst: 193 members appeared the first day. The house, after the roll had been called by the Clerk, proceeded to ballot for Speaker; on the first trial, John W. Taylor received 89 votes, J. W. Campbell 41, Louis M'Lane 36, Andrew Stephenson 17, L. Condict 6, and 5 scattering: On the second trial, Taylor received 99, M'Lane 44, Campbell 41, Stephenson 5, and 3 scattering. John W. Taylor, from New-York, (and formerly Speaker) was, therefore, declared duly elected; and having himself taken the oath of office, he qualified the other members.

On motion, Matthew St. Clair Clark, the former Clerk, was re-appointed to that office. John O. Dunn was appointed Sergeant at Arms; B. Burch, door-keeper; and O. Carr, assistant door-keeper.

The House then adopted divers resolutions: informing the Senate of their election of speaker—for supplying themselves with newspapers—adopting the former rules of the House—appointing Messrs Trimble and Lathrop a committee to wait on the President of the United States and inform him of the organization of the house, &c. &c.; when an adjournment took place, till 12 o'clock next day.

THE SENATE.

The Vice President of the United States took the Chair at 12 o'clock, at which time 39 Senators were in their seats; and the senate was organized. After the reading of the roll, the senate adopted the following Message, which we received by Tuesday's mail, in an extra-sheet, from the office of the National Journal; and now hasten to lay it before the readers of the Western Carolinian, in an extra-paper, in anticipation of our day of publication.

THE MESSAGE.

Yellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of His hand in peace and tranquility; in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquility among ourselves. There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her Governments, whatever the theory of the constitution may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of the people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period, our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulation have recently been sanctioned by acts of Parliament; the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which affords the surest pledge for ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open, or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favored their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favors and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815,

to all the maritime nations, to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the act of Congress of 8th January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty, or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and of impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of 8th January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government; and it is probable, that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime State, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages, to the general accession of all.

The Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years, from the 1st of October, 1822, but with a proviso, that it should further continue, until a general and definitive treaty of commerce; unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operation, so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous; and it still continues in force by common consent. But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to considerable amount, of citizens of the United States upon the Government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new Sovereign to the Throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his Government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto without effect. The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained, and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The Governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well-established claims of a similar character. And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of

the Legislature. The negotiation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one of entire and unequal reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties, to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nation. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thralldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgment of the Southern American Republics as independent States, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that not remote, when some of those States might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another, resulting from the recent changes of their condition, is that of assembling, at the Isthmus of Panama, a Congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The commissioners under the Seventh Treaty, completed their labors, that, by the Report recently received from the Agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the 22d of May of the ensuing year.

The other commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British Government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States; and of providing for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised, for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of Bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes; of persons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the Militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective Militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence, in the presence of all the other nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having lit-

tle of uniformity, but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the Act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the thirtieth of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution: a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparatives of national defence: half a million to the gradual increase of the Navy: an equal sum for purchases of Territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them; and upwards of a million for objects of Internal Improvement, authorized by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Naval Establishments, and all occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported, from the commencement of the year, is about twenty-five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter, is estimated at five millions and a half: from these thirty-one millions, deducting the drawbacks, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year; and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the first of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

By an Act of Congress of the third of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorized at four and a half per cent. or an exchange of stock to the amount of 4½ per cent. for a stock of six per cent. to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. redeemable in 1826. An account of the measures taken to give effect to this Act will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been but partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present Session, and under what modifications.

The act of Congress of the 3d of March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been executed by the actual subscription for the amount specified, and such other measures have been adopted by that officer, under the act, as the fulfilment of its intentions, requires. The latest accounts received of this important undertaking, authorize the belief that it is in successful progress.

The payments into the Treasury from proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum: it is not expected that the second half of the year will be equally as productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The Act of Congress of 18th of May, 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, was limited, in its operation of relief to the purchasers, to the tenth of April last. Its

effect at the end of the quarter during which it expired, was to reduce that debt from ten to seven millions. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief, from and since that of 2d of March, 1821, the debt has been reduced, from upwards of twenty-two millions, to ten. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether; and to facilitate that consummation, I recommend to Congress the revival, for one year more, of the Act of 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modification as may be necessary to guard the public interest against fraudulent practices in the resale of the relinquished land. The purchasers of public lands are among the most useful of our fellow-citizens, and, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been justly extended to those who had previously purchased on credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit sales had become unwieldy, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured as it has been by experience, and adapted to the exigencies of the times, the lands will continue, as they have become, an abundant source of revenue; and when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall have been redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth which they replenish the common Treasury may be made to reflow in unfeeling streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the Department of War, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the Report from the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organization and discipline of the army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary, to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of a war, which should over-ride cavalry. The Military Academy at West-Point, under the restrictions of a severe but paternal superintendence, recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertakings of public improvements, to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of Artillery practice, established at Fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provision to the same end. The Report from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing, subsistence, health, and pay, of the Army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performance of their respective duties, and the faithful accountability which has pervaded every part of the system.

Our relations with the numerous tribes of aboriginal natives of this country, scattered over its extensive surface, and so dependent, even for their existence, upon our power, have been, during the present year, highly interesting. An Act of Congress of 25th May, 1824, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making Treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian Tribes beyond the Mississippi. An Act of 3d March, 1825, authorized Treaties to be made with the Indians for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of New Mexico. And another Act, of the same date, provided for defraying the expenses of holding Treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomonees, Sacks, Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between said Tribes. The first and the last objects of these Acts have been accomplished; and the second is yet in a process of execution. The Treaties which, since the last Session of Congress, have been concluded with the several Tribes, will be laid before the Senate for their consideration, conformably to the Constitution. They comprise large and valuable acquisitions of Territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of permanent peace between several Tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

On the 12th of February last, a Treaty was signed at the Indian Springs, between Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and individuals of the Creek Nation of Indians, which was received at the Seat of

Government only a few months before the close of the last Session of Congress and of the late Administration. The advice and consent of the Senate was given to it on the 3d of March, too late to receive the ratification of the then President of the United States: it was ratified on the 7th of March, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate.—The subsequent transactions in relation to this treaty, will form the subject of a separate Message.

The appropriations made by Congress, for public works, as well in the construction of fortifications, as for purposes of internal improvement, so far as they have been expended, have been faithfully applied. Their progress has been delayed by the want of suitable officers for superintending them. An increase of both the Corps of Engineers, Military and Topographical, was recommended by my predecessor at the last session of Congress. The reasons upon which that recommendation was founded, subsist in all their force, and have acquired additional urgency since that time. It may also be expedient to organize the Topographical Engineers into a Corps similar to the present establishment of the Corps of Engineers. The Military Academy at West Point, will furnish, from the Cadets annually graduated there, officers well qualified for carrying this measure into effect.

The Board of Engineers of Internal Improvement, appointed for carrying into execution the Act of Congress of 30th of April, 1824, "to procure the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals," have been actively engaged in that service from the close of the last Session of Congress. They have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a Canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and are preparing a full report on that subject; which, when completed, will be laid before you. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance, upon which the Board had been occupied; namely, the accomplishment of a National Road from this City to New Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphremagog with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the navigation of that River. The surveys have been made, and are nearly completed. The Report may be expected at an early period during the present Session of Congress.

The acts of Congress of the last Session relative to the surveying, marking, or laying out roads in the Territories of Florida, Arkansas and Michigan, and the continuation of the Cumberland Road, are, some of them, fully executed, and others in the process of execution. Those for completing or commencing fortifications, have been delayed only so far as the Corps of Engineers has been inadequate to furnish officers for the necessary superintendence of the works. Under the Act confirming the Statutes of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, three Commissioners on the part of the United States have been appointed for opening books and receiving subscriptions, in concert with a like number of Commissioners appointed on the part of each of those States. A meeting of the Commissioners has been postponed to await the definitive Report of the Board of Engineers. The light-houses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the security of Plymouth Beach, and for the preservation of the Islands in Boston Harbour, have received the attention required by the laws relating to those objects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland Road, the most important of them all, after surmounting no inconsiderable difficulty in fixing upon the direction of the road, has commenced under the most promising auspices, with the improvements of recent invention in the mode of construction, and with the advantage of a great reduction in the comparative cost of the work.

The operation of the laws relating to the Revolutionary Pensioners, may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress. The Act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens, who had served in the War of Independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, exacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant to give. The result has been, that some among the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by, diminish; as the days of body, mind, and es-

common course of nature increase, should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them? May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved; and may not the last few days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I submit to Congress the expediency either of providing for individual cases of this description by special enactment, or of revising the Act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigor of its exclusions, in favour of persons to whom charity now bestowed can scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

The portion of the Naval force of the Union in actual service, has been chiefly employed on three stations: The Mediterranean, the coasts of South America bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the West Indies. An occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves; one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been performed in restoring to his native soil, and domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our Country's Independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow-men. The visit of Gen. La Fayette, alike honourable to himself and to our Country, closed, as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of unbounded gratitude of this People to him in return. It will form, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving a real history the intense interest of romance, and signally making the unpurchasable tribute of a great Nation's social affections to the disinterested champion of the liberties of human-kind.

The constant maintenance of a small squadron in the Mediterranean, is a necessary substitute for the humiliating alternative of paying tribute for the security of our commerce in that sea, and for a precarious peace, at the mercy of every caprice of four Barbary States, by whom it was liable to be violated. An additional motive for keeping a respectable force stationed there at this time, is found in the maritime war raging between the Greeks and the Turks; and in which the neutral navigation of this Union is always in danger of outrage and depredation. A few instances have occurred of such depredations upon our vessels, the Grecian flag, but without real authority from the Greek or any other government. The heroic struggles of the Greeks themselves, in which our warmest sympathies as freemen and christians have been engaged, have continued to be maintained with vicissitudes of success, adverse and favourable.

Similar motives have rendered expedient the keeping of a like force on the coasts of Peru and Chili on the Pacific. The irregular and convulsive character of the war upon the shore, has been extended to the conflicts upon the ocean. An active warfare has been kept up for years, with alternate success, though generally to the advantage of the American Patriots. But their naval forces have not always been under the control of their own governments. Blockades, unjustifiable upon any acknowledged principles of international law, have been proclaimed by officers in command; and though disavowed by the supreme authorities, the protection of our own commerce against them has been made cause of complaint and of erroneous imputations upon some of the most gallant officers of our Navy. Complaints equally groundless have been made by the commanders of the Spanish Royal forces in those seas; but the most effective protection to our commerce has been the flag and the firmness of our own commanding officers. The cessation of the war, by the complete triumph of the Patriot cause, has removed, it is hoped, all cause of dissension with one party, and all vestige of force of the other. But an unsettled coast of many degrees of latitude, forming a part of our own Territory, and a flourishing commerce and fishery, extending to the Islands of the Pacific and to China, still require that the protecting power of the Union should be displayed under its flag, as well upon the ocean as upon the land.

The objects of the West India squadron have been, to carry into execution the laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade: for the protection of our commerce against vessels of piratical character, though bearing commissions from either of the belligerent parties: for its protection against open and unequivocal pirates. These objections during the present year have

than at any former period. The African Slave Trade has long been excluded from the use of our flag; and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of Nature and Humanity, at defiance, by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations, less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours. The irregular privateers have, within the last year, been in a great measure banished from those seas; and the pirates for months past appear to have been almost entirely swept away from the borders and the shores of the two Spanish islands in those regions. The active, persevering, and unremitting energy of Capt. Warrington, and of the officers and men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been crowned with signal success, and are entitled to the approbation of their country. But experience has shown, that not even a temporary suspension or relaxation from assiduity can be indulged on that station, without reproducing piracy and murder in all their horrors; nor is it probable that for years to come, our immensely valuable commerce in those seas can navigate in security, without the steady continuance of an armed force devoted to its protection.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours, could exist and be pursued in safety, without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations. Our Navy, commenced at an early period of our present political organization, upon a scale commensurate with the incipient energies, the wants, resources, and the comparative then found adequate to cope with all the powers of Barbary, save the first, and with one of the principal maritime powers of Europe. At a period of further advancement, but with little accession of strength, it not only sustained with honor the most unequal of conflicts, but covered itself and our country with unfading glory. But it is only since the close of the late war, that by the number and force of the ships of which it was composed, it could deserve the name of a Navy. Yet it retains nearly the same organization as when it consisted of only five frigates. The rules and regulations by which it is governed, urgently call for revision, and the want of a Naval School of Instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.

The act of Congress of 26th May, 1824, authorizing an examination and survey of the harbour of Charleston, in South Carolina, of St. Mary's, in Georgia, and of the Coast of Florida, and for other purposes, has been executed so far as the appropriation would admit. Those of the 3d March last, authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the Coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and authorizing the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes, are in the course of execution; for the particulars of which, and other objects connected with this Department, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated.

A report from the Postmaster-General is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that Department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending on the first of July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more than forty-five thousand dollars. Other facts equally creditable to the administration of the Department are, that in two years from the first of July, 1823, an improvement of more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in its pecuniary affairs, has been realized; that in the same interval the increase of the transportation of the

mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and that one thousand and forty new post-offices have been established. It hence appears, that under judicious management, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expenses; and that by the discontinuance of post-roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population; and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, shall be distributed to the remotest corners of the Union, at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individuals, and without the cost of a dollar to the public treasury.

Upon this first occasion of addressing the Legislature of the Union, with which I have been honored, in presenting to their view the execution, so far as it has been effected, of the measures sanctioned by them, for promoting the internal improvement of our country, I cannot close the communication without recommending to their calm and persevering consideration, the general principle in a more enlarged extent. The great object of the institution of civil government, is the improvement of the condition of those who are parties to the social compact; and no government, in whatever form constituted, can accomplish the lawful ends of its institution, but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is established.—Roads and Canals, by multiplying and facilitating the communications and intercourse between distant regions, and multitudes of men, are among the most important means of improvement.—But moral, political, intellectual improvement, are duties assigned, by the author of our existence, to social, no less than individual, man. For the fulfilment of those duties, governments are invested with power, and to the attainment of the end, the progressive improvement of the condition of the governed, the exercise of delegated power, is a duty as sacred and indispensable, as the usurpation of power not granted is criminal and odious.—Among the first, perhaps the very first instrument for the improvement of the condition of men, is knowledge; and the acquisition of much of the knowledge and skill, which are the comforts and enjoyments of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential. So convinced of this was the first of my predecessors in this office, now first in the memory, as, living, he was first in the hearts of our country, that once and again in his addresses to the Congresses, with whom he co-operated in the public service, he earnestly recommended the establishment of seminaries of learning, to prepare for all the emergencies of peace and war—a national university, and a military academy.—With respect to the latter, had he lived to the present day, in turning his eyes to the institution at West Point, he would have enjoyed the gratification of his most earnest wishes. But, in surveying the city which has been honoured with his name, he would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the site for an university, still bare and barren.

In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labour and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition; and particularly to the geographical and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the declaration of our independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to inquire, whether we are not bound by obligations of a high and honourable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion, to the common stock? The voyages of discovery, prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expense of those nations, have not only redounded to their glory, but to the improvement of human knowledge. We have been partakers of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but of equal or proportional exertion in

the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expenditures of outfit, equipment, and completion of the expeditions, were to be considered the only charges, it would be unworthy of a great and generous nation to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burden the exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as the ways and means of defraying a single campaign in war. But if we take into the account the lives of those benefactors of mankind, of which their services in the cause of their species were the purchase, how shall the cost of those heroic enterprises be estimated? And what compensation can be made to them, or to their countries, for them? Is it not by bearing them in affectionate remembrance? Is it not still more by imitating their example? by enabling countrymen of our own to pursue the same career, and to hazard their lives in the same cause?

In inviting the attention of Congress to the subject of internal improvements, upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe for purposes of scientific research and inquiry.—We have objects of useful investigation nearer home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied. The interior of our own territories has yet been very imperfectly explored.—Our coasts along many degrees of latitude, upon the shores of the Pacific ocean, though much frequented by our spirited commercial navigators, have been barely visited by our public ships. The River of the West, first fully discovered and navigated by a countryman of our own, still bears the name of the ship in which he ascended its waters, and claims the protection of our armed national flag at its mouth. With the establishment of a military post there, or at some other point of that coast, recommended by my predecessor, and already matured in the deliberations of the last Congress, I would suggest the expediency of connecting the equipment of a public ship for the exploration of the whole north west coast of this continent.

The establishment of a uniform standard of weights and measures was one of the specific objects contemplated in the formation of our Constitution, and to fix that standard was one of the powers delegated by express terms, in that instrument, to Congress. The governments of Great Britain and France have scarcely ceased to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has expanded into profound, laborious, and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in various latitudes from the Equator to the Pole. These researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the cause of science. The experiments are yet in the process of performance. Some of them have recently been made on our shores, within the walls of one of our own Colleges, and partly by one of our own fellow-citizens. It would be honorable to our country if the sequel of the same experiments should be countenanced by the patronage of our government, as they have hitherto been by those of France and Britain.

Connected with the establishment of an University, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens; and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made, that on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere, there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe, by the means of these buildings, and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must faintly receive at second hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for

light, while we have neither observa-
tory nor observer, upon our half of
the globe, and the earth revolves in
perpetual darkness to our unsearching
eyes?

When, on the 25th of October, 1791,
the first President of the United States
announced to Congress the result of
the first enumeration of the inhabitants
of this Union, he informed them that
the returns gave the pleasing assur-
ance that the population of the United
States bordered on four millions of
persons. At the distance of thirty
years from that time, the last enumera-
tion, five years since completed, pre-
sented a population bordering upon ten
millions. Perhaps, of all the eviden-
ces of a prosperous and happy condition
of human society, the rapidity of the
increase of population is the most un-
equivocal. But the demonstration of
our prosperity rests not alone upon this
indication. Our commerce, our
wealth, and the extent of our territo-
ries, have increased in corresponding
proportions; and the number of inde-
pendent communities associated in our
Federal Union, has since that time,
nearly doubled. The legislative repre-
sentation of the States and people,
in the two Houses of Congress, has
grown with the growth of their consti-
tuent bodies. The house which then
consisted of 65 members, now num-
bers upwards of two hundred. The
Senate which consisted of twenty-six
members, has now forty-eight. But
the Executive, and still more the Ju-
diary Departments, are yet in a great
measure confined to their primitive
organization, and are now not ade-
quate to the urgent wants of a still
growing community.

The naval armaments which at an
early period forced themselves upon
the necessities of the Union, soon led
to the establishment of a Department
of the Navy. But the Departments
of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior,
which, early after the formation of the
government had been united in one,
continue so united at this time, to the
unquestionable detriment of the public
service. The multiplication of our
relations with the nations and govern-
ments of the old world, has kept pace
with that of our population and com-
merce, while within the last ten years
a new family of nations, in our own
hemisphere, has arisen among the in-
habitants of the earth, with whom our
intercourse, commercial and political,
would of itself furnish occupation to an
active and industrious Department.
The constitution of the Judiciary, ex-
perimental and imperfect as it was, even
in the infancy of our existing govern-
ment, is yet more inadequate to the
administration of national justice at
our present maturity. Nine years
have elapsed since a predecessor in
this office, now not the last, the citizen
who, perhaps, of all others throughout
the Union, contributed most to the for-
mation and establishment of our con-
stitution, in his valedictory address to
Congress, immediately preceding his
retirement from public life, urgently
recommended the revision of the Ju-
diary, and the establishment of
an additional Executive Department.
The exigencies of the public service,
and its unavoidable deficiencies, as
now in exercise, have added yearly
cumulative weight to the considera-
tions presented by him as persuasive
to the measure; and in recommending
it to your deliberations, I am happy
to have the influence of his high au-
thority, in aid of the undoubting
convictions of my own experience.

The laws relating to the adminis-
tration of the Patent Office are deserv-
ing of much consideration, and, per-
haps, susceptible of some improve-
ment. The grant of power to regulate
the action of Congress on this subject,
has specified both the end to be attain-
ed, and the means by which it is to
be effected: To promote the pro-
gress of science and useful arts by se-
curing for limited times to authors and
inventors the exclusive right to their
respective writings and discoveries.—
If an honest pride might be indulged
in the reflection, that on the records of
that office are already found inventions
the usefulness of which has scarcely
been transcended in the annals of
human ingenuity, would not its ex-
ultation be allayed by the inquiry,
whether the laws have effectively in-
sured to the inventors the reward
destined to them by the Constitution,
even a limited term of exclusive right
to their discoveries?

On the 24th of December, 1799, it
was resolved by Congress that a mar-
ble monument should be erected by the
United States in the Capitol, at the

City of Washington; that the family
of General Washington should be re-
quested to permit his body to be de-
posited under it; and that the monu-
ment be so designed as to commemo-
rate the great events of his military
and political life. In reminding Con-
gress of this resolution, and that the
monument contemplated by it remains
yet without execution, I shall indulge
only the remarks, that the works in
the Capitol are approaching to com-
pletion: Thus the consent of the fam-
ily desired by the resolution was re-
quested and obtained: That a monu-
ment has been recently erected in this
city, at the expense of the Nation,
over the remains of another distin-
guished Patriot of the Revolution;
and that a spot has been reserved
within the walls where you are delibe-
rating for the benefit of this and future
ages, in which the mortal remains may
be deposited of him whose spirit hovers
over you, and listens with delight
to every act of the Representatives of
his Nation which can tend to exalt and
adorn his and their Country.

The Constitution under which you
are assembled, is a charter of limited
powers; after full and solemn delib-
eration upon all or any of the objects,
which, urged by an irresistible sense
of my own duty, I have recommended
to your attention, should you come to
the conclusion, that, however desirable
in themselves, the enactment of laws
for effecting them would transcend
the powers committed to you by that
venerable instrument which we are all
bound to support; let no consideration
induce you to assume the exercise of
powers not granted to you by the Peo-
ple. But if the power to exercise ex-
clusive legislation in all cases whatso-
ever over the District of Columbia; if
the power to lay and collect taxes, du-
ties, imposts, and excise, to pay the
debts, and provide for the common de-
fence and general welfare of the United
States: if the power to regulate com-
merce with foreign nations and among
the several States, and with the Indian
Tribes; to fix the standard of weights
and measures; to establish post-offices
and post-roads; to declare war; to
provide and maintain a Navy; to dis-
pose of and make all needful rules and
regulations respecting the Territory or
other property belonging to the United
States: and to make all laws which
shall be necessary and proper for car-
rying those powers into execution: if
these powers and others enumerated
in the Constitution may be effectually
brought into action by laws promoting
the improvement of Agriculture,
Commerce, and Manufactures, the
cultivation and encouragement of the
Mechanic and of the elegant Arts, the
advancement of Literature, and the
progress of the Sciences, ornamental
and profound, to refrain from exercis-
ing them for the benefit of the People
themselves, would be to hide in the
earth the talent committed to our
charge—would be treachery to the
most sacred of trusts.

The spirit of improvement is abroad
upon the earth. It stimulates the heart,
and sharpens the faculties, not of our
fellow-citizens alone, but of the nations
of Europe, and of their rulers. While
dwelling with pleasing satisfaction upon
the superior excellence of our political
institutions, let us not be unmindful
that Liberty is Power; that the nation
blessed with the largest portion of lib-
erty, must, in proportion to its num-
bers, be the most powerful nation upon
earth; and that the tenure of power by
man, is, in the moral purposes of his
Creator, upon condition that it shall
be exercised to ends of beneficence, to
improve the condition of himself and
his fellow-men. While foreign nations,
less blessed with that freedom which
is power, than ourselves, are advan-
cing with gigantic strides in the career
of public improvement, were we to
slumber in indolence, or fold up our
arms and proclaim to the world that
we are palsied by the will of our con-
stituents, would it not be to cast away
the bounties of Providence, and doom
ourselves to perpetual inferiority? In
the course of the year now drawing to
its close, we have beheld, under the
auspices, and at the expense, of one
State of this Union, a new University
unfolding its portals to the sons of
Science, and holding up the torch of
human improvement to eyes that seek
the light. We have seen, under the
persevering and enlightened enterprise
of another State, the waters of our
western Lakes mingled with those of
the ocean. If undertakings like these
have been accomplished in the compass
of a few years, by the authority of sin-
gle members of our Confederation,

can we, the Representative Authori-
ties of the whole Union, fall behind
our fellow-servants in the exercise of
the trust committed to us for the ben-
efit of our common sovereign, by the
accomplishment of works important to
the whole, and to which neither the
authority nor the resources of any one
State can be adequate?

Finally, fellow-citizens, I shall await
with cheering hope, and faithful co-
operation, the result of your delibera-
tions; assured that, without encroach-
ing upon the powers reserved to the
authorities of the respective States, or
to the People, you will, with a due
sense of your obligations to your coun-
try, and of the high responsibilities
weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy
to the means committed to you for the
common good. And may He who
searches the hearts of the children of
men prosper your exertions to secure
the blessings of peace, and promote
the highest welfare of our country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 15, 1825.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

So great was the anxiety of all parties to see
the first message of President Adams, that we
had determined upon gratifying our readers with
it, in an extra-sheet, as soon after its receipt as
we could get it in type. In pursuance of that
determination, we have, after considerable labor
and expense, issued an entire extra-paper, con-
taining the message. The message is so ex-
tremely long, that we could not print it in any
other convenient form, than an entire sheet.
The issuing of this extra-paper shall not, how-
ever, interfere with our regular publication on
Tuesday next; but it will occur to the reader,
that Tuesday's paper must, of necessity, contain
the same matter, with the exception of a few
items, that this day's publication does.

We have neither time nor space to make re-
marks on the message; but will barely observe,
that, in common with almost every one, we felt
a considerable anxiety to see the message; and
from the conceded talents of the President, our
expectations were pretty extravagant: And we
must, in justice, say we are not disappointed.

IREDELL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Irédell Agricultural Society held their
annual meeting on the 3d of November, ult. in
Statesville. The exhibition of Live Stock, and
some articles of domestic manufacture, was very
fine, particularly the former. A large and respec-
table number of farmers from the vicinity of that
place, and from neighboring counties, attended,
and were highly gratified with the appearance
of the live stock, and specimens of domestic
manufacture. This is the first exhibition since
the organization of the Society; and, like
all other institutions in an incipient state, cannot
be expected to afford an exhibition so interest-
ing and extensive as it is hoped and believed it
will at a more advanced stage of its existence.

A committee, consisting of five members, was
appointed to award premiums, agreeably to the
regulations of the society. And although all
the animals shown were very fine, in size and
condition, particularly the three colts, each two
years old last spring, the committee concluded
to award the premium to John Tomblinson; but
must confess, that one shown by Benj. Sum-
mers was not much inferior. To Col. Thomas
A. Allison, a premium was awarded for the best
colt six months old. To Joseph Davidson, sen., a
premium is awarded for the best calf eight
months old. To Mrs. Thomas A. Allison, a
premium is awarded for the best Counterpane,
and a piece of homespun mixed cloth.

There were several interesting statements
made of the improvement in the culture of cot-
ton, by sundry respectable members of the Society;
all of which went conclusively to show the
superiority of manured land, for the production
of that important article. A number of state-
ments rated the average production at 1000 lbs.
per acre.

At the conclusion of the exhibition, the soci-
ety went into an election for officers. The for-
mer President having declined a re-election, the
Rev. John Mushat was elected President of the
society for the ensuing year. All the other for-
mer officers were re-elected. The society then
adjourned, to meet again on the 1st Monday in
January, 1826, at Statesville.

SAM'L KING, Sec. pro tem.

We stated, in our last, the fact of Messrs. Bell
& Lawrence, editors of the Raleigh Star, having
been elected Printers to the state for the ensu-
ing year, over Messrs. J. Gales & Son; from the
Raleigh Star, we ascertain the following to have
been the vote on said election:

Bell & Lawrence, 104

J. Gales & Son, 78—Maj. 26.

Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont, declines a re-
election; and there appears considerable diffi-
culty in getting a suitable person in the state,
who will consent to serve as Gov. Van Ness's
successor. This is the first time, we believe,
that the office of Gov. of any of the states in the
Union, had to go a begging for an incumbent.

The keel of a new 74 gun-ship, was laid
down, a few days since, at the navy-yard in
Washington City.

SVOW fell in this place, (Salisbury) and vi-
cinity, on Monday night, the 12th ult. to the
depth of about one inch. It was the first that
had fallen here this season; and it came so ab-
ruptly upon us after a remarkably pleasant fall
that many of our citizens were very sensibly af-
fected by the cold, wintry blasts that generally
accompany such storms.

On Saturday, the 19th ult. a man by the name
of Conrad Litaker, about 50 years of age, was
killed by being thrown from his horse, while run-
ning a race with his son! Mr. Litaker lived in
Cabarrus county, about 14 miles from this town;
he and his son had been at a sale in the edge of
Rowan county; and when returning home, they
both saw, at the same instant, a blanket in the
road; and to decide who should have the prize,
they agreed to run a race for it: the old man's
horse "flew the track," and dashed his rider off
against a tree, and fractured his skull so badly,
that his brains gushed out!

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the State
Bank, held in this city on Wednesday last, the
following gentlemen were elected Directors of
that institution for the ensuing year: Wm. Boy-
lan, * T. D. Benehan, Wm. Peace, Theophilus
Hunter, Wm. Hill James F. Taylor, John Bell,
Alfred Jones Joseph Hawkins, Gavin Hogg,
Wm. Shaw, * B. B. Smith, * B. A. Barham, J.
Gales, * S. Birdsall, Durant Hatch, James Sea-
well, W. W. Jones, Monfort Stokes.

Raleigh Star.

* New Directors, elected in the place of Dun-
can Cameron, A. S. H. Burges, Henry Potter,
and Thomas Ruffin, resigned.

Married.

In this town, on Monday, the 12th inst. by
William H. Horah, Esq. Mr. Edward Flanagan
to Miss Mary Castello.

On Thursday, the 17th ult. by J. W. Walton,
Esq. Mr. Matthias Lewis to Miss Milly Crozier,
both of this county.

DIED.

In this place, on Wednesday morning last, the
14th inst. after a lingering illness of two or three
years, Albert Tarrence, sen. Esq. aged about 80
years, one of the oldest and most respectable
merchants of the town of Salisbury.

In Davidson county, on the 6th instant, Mr.
Spruce Wilson, aged about 25 years.

Clock and Watch Making.

THE public are respectfully informed, that
Samuel Scott, Clock and Watch Maker, has
commenced the above business, in its various
branches, next door to the post office, Main
street, Concord, where all orders in the line
of his business will be thankfully received, and
with pleasure attended to without delay.

The subscriber has for sale, an assortment of
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-ware; consisting
of second hand and plain silver Watches, gold
and gilt seals and keys, fine gold slides and
rings, polished steel, common and ribband
chains, steel keys, finger rings, breast-pins, sil-
ver pencil cases, thimbles, &c.

SAM'L SCOTT.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces of
every description, carefully repaired, and war-
ranted to keep time. Silver Spoons made to
order, &c.

Concord, Dec. 6th, 1825.

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartner-
ship in business, under the firm of A. PAT-
TERSON, & Co.

G. T. HEARSEY.

A. PATTERSON.

Cheraw, Nov. 21, 1825.

Wholesale Store.

Corner of Front & Church Streets, Cheraw.
PATTERSON & CO. offer for sale, a gen-
eral and extensive Assortment of seasona-
ble

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Window, Glass, Paints, Nails, Shoe's
Hats, Umbrellas, Cotton and Wool Cards
&c. &c. &c.

This Establishment being devoted to a Busi-
ness exclusively WHOLESALE, and having ar-
rangements for constant supplies, on the most
advantageous terms, is offered with confidence,
worthy the attention and notice of the Merchants
of that part of the Interior Country which is
connected with this place as a market for its
produce.

Purchasers for Cash or approved paper will
be furnished with assortments at such prices as
will not fail to be satisfactory.

Nov. 21st, 1825.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under
the firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. is this
day dissolved, by mutual consent.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

WESLEY REYNOLDS.

The subscriber having purchased the whole
interest in the late firm of Wesley Reynolds
& Co. returns his sincere thanks to the public
in general, for past favors, and begs leave to in-
form them that he will keep a regular supply of
MERCHANDISE, as heretofore, at his store,
near the east corner of the Court-House, in
Statesville.

WESLEY REYNOLDS.

Statesville, Oct. 22, 1825.

New Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends, and all others, that he has taken
the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Kridler,
on Main Street, a few doors north of the Court-
House, where he has opened a Shop for the
manufacturing of BOOTS AND SHOES, of
all kinds. Having just received a new Stock of
the best Philadelphia Leather, and all the neces-
sary Trimmings, he feels warranted in assuring
the public, that he will be able to do all kinds of
work in his line of business, in the most sub-
stantial manner, and after the most approved
fashions of the day. All orders for work, either
from the neighborhood, or from a distance, shall
be executed on the shortest notice, and on very
liberal terms. The public are invited to give
him a new shop a fair trial.

HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825.

N. B.—Reasonable credits will be extended
to responsible customers.

Doctor E. N. Gaither,

HAVING established himself in
Statesville, respectfully ten-
ders his services to the public, in the
several branches of his profession,
viz: Practice of Medicine, Surgery,
Obstetrics, &c. and hopes to share a portion of
public patronage.

Statesville, Nov. 17, 1825.

Estate of Dr. Charles Harris.

THE subscribers, acting Executors of Doct.
Charles Harris, deceased, desire all persons
indebted to said deceased, to come forward and
make payment as speedily as possible; and all
persons having demands against said deceased,
are requested to present them within the time
prescribed by law.

All persons having books borrowed from said
deceased, are requested to return them to the
Executors.

LYDIA HARRIS,
SAM. S. HARRIS,
ROBT. MCKENZIE.

4190

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY street, Fayetteville, offer for sale, just
received,

75 bbls. muscovado sugar
125 Bags coffee
30 Hhds. 1st quality molasses
1500 Bush'l. Liverpool salt
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 Bags pepper
20 " Spice
95 " Race ginger
10 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 " Northern Gin
10 " Tanners Oil
20 Tons Iron, Sweden
2000 lb. Blistered Steel
4000 " German Steel
500 " Cast Steel
175 Kegs wro't and cut Nails and Brads
30 Boxes cotton and wool Cards
50 " 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass
700 Bags Shot
15 Kegs FFF and FF Powder
500 Reams wrapping paper
50 " writing paper
5 tons Logwood
1 Hhd. Copperas
200 lb. Bengal Indigo
200 " Spanish Indigo
1500 " Madder
2500 " Alum
1500 " Saltpetre
25 coils Rope
50 " Cotton Bagging
with an assortment of patent medicines, and
paints, dry and in oil.

ALSO.

a complete assortment of Wool machine Cards,
always on hand.

2mt89

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the FACTORAGE
and COMMISSION BUSINESS, as us-
ual, on Edmondston's wharf, and solicit a con-
tinuance of the liberal support they have heret-
ofore had from their country friends. They
may rely upon the strictest attention and punctu-
ality to their business. Moderate cash advan-
ces will be made on all consignments, on receiv-
ing Receipts or Bills of Lading for Produce ship-
ped to their address.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers,
or to our JOHN ROBINSON, are expected to make
payment at the earliest season.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.

Charleston, Sept. 27, 1825.

New Leather, New Fashions!

E. BENEZER DICKSON again tenders his un-
feigned thanks to those who have patron-
ized him, and begs leave to inform them and all
others concerned, that he has just received, from
Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather,

and new Lasts and Boot Trees; which will en-
able him, by his own faithful attention to his shop,
and the employment of the best of workmen be-
sides, to make and mend every description of

Boots and Shoes,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style,
and workmanlike manner, as any in the United
States. He has received a supply of first rate
Seal-Skins; from which he will be able to make
most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentle-
men. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,

And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the big BOOT, opposite
Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main
street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber has lately received, as usual,
and will continue to do so as often as any
change takes place, drafts of the latest fashions
from Philadelphia, illustrated with mathematical
precision, together with painted representations of
Gentlemen and Ladies in full dress. With
these advantages, and his steady attention in the
above line of business, he hopes to please, and
continues to solicit the patronage of the pub-
lic.

JACOB RHELIN.

Lexington, N. C. 25th. Nov. 1825.

NOTICE.

ON the Tuesday of the Court of Irédell county
in February next, all the remaining un-
sold lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at
the court-house in Statesville. Persons claim-
ing lots for which the deeds have not been re-
corded and registered, are notified, that unless
they produce their titles on or before that day,
the lots claimed by them will also be sold. Six
months credit will be given on all purchases
under one hundred dollars; and twelve months
for all purchases above that amount. Purcha-
sers must give bond and approved security.

ABRAHAM K. SIMONTON,

MICHAEL RICKART,

WESLEY REYNOLDS,

ROBERT WORKE,

JOHN H. MCLAUGHLIN,

September 28, 1825.

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Cabarrus county, on the 26th
inst. a negro man, who calls his name
Abram, and says he belongs to Samuel Tison,
of Anson County. Said negro appears to be
about 20 years old, black complexioned, a scar on
his right arm, and one on his forehead; about
5 feet 10 inches high. The owner is requested
to come forward, prove property, pay charges,
and take him away.

WILLIAM O. MAHAN, Jailor.

Concord, Nov. 26th, 1825.

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Joseph Haues vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test: JOHN GILES, CPE.
Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Jilson Berryman vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.
Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Elizabeth Dowell vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.
Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. John G. Chaffin vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.
Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Daniel Heller, adm'r. vs. Henry Heller, and others: petition to sell the real estate of Daniel Heller dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, successively until next court, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the lands aforesaid should not be sold, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.
Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.
Price adv. \$3 25. 10wt97

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Christian C. Briz vs. Thoms Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.
Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.
Price adv. \$2. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. John C. Blum vs. Thoms Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.
Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.
Price adv. \$2. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Robert Horn vs. Thoms Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.
Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.
Price adv. \$2. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Robert Horn vs. Thoms Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.
Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.
Price adv. \$2. 6wt93

FAYETTEVILLE.
Robert Jaffray & Co.
HAVE received from England, their full importation of **DRY GOODS**, which they offer to responsible country dealers, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any house in the United States.
Their assortment comprises almost every article, of foreign and domestic manufacture, that is required in a country store in North Carolina. They sell only by *Wholesale*.
November 1st, 1825. 5191

Book Store.
EZRA ALLEMONG,
HAS just received an extensive assortment of Books from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.
Laws of the U. States, 5 vol.; study of the law; Jacob's law dictionary; Booth on actions; Tidd's practice; Bradley on distresses; Swift's evidence; Roberts on fraud; Jacob's law; Hardress' reports; Powell on mortgages; Vesey's reports, 3 vol.; Kidd on bills; lawyer's guide; Toller on executions; Schoole & Laffrey's reports; Stephens on pleading; Field's Blackstone; Adams on ejectment; do. law of lien; do. of carriers; Bingham on infancy; Montague on lien; Espenasse on evidence; Beccaria on crimes; Tomlin's index; Paley on agency; Powell on contracts; Hickmore on lunacy; Ingersoll's digest; Montague on partnership; Newland on contracts; Kyd on awards; Taunton's reports; landlord and tenant; Burlansangue's law; Long on sales; law of lien and carrier; Starkie's reports; pleas in equity; Archbold's practice; do. in pleading; do. in criminal pleading; Starkie's pleading; Maddock's chancery; Phillip's evidence; Hoffman's practice; Blackstone; Chitty's criminal law; Moore's index; Shepherd's touchstone; Salkeld's reports; Cooper's Justinian; Roper on legacies; Stephens on pleading.

MEDICINE.
Thomas' domestic medicine; Armstrong on fever; Hunter on the blood; Murray's materia medica; Baillies' morbid anatomy; Bell on ulcers; Bateman's synopsis; Bancroft on fever; Averil's surgery; Fordice on fever; Thomas' practice; Lenac on the chest; Cooper's surgery; Richard's physiology; Hooper's dictionary; pharmacopia of the U. States; Phillip's inquiry; Swediam on syphilis; Hamilton on purgatives; Bell's anatomy; Blackall on dropsies; Paris pharmacopia; Hall on disorders; American dispensatory; Saunders on the eye; do. on the ear; Bell on wounds; Essay on yellow fever; Hawshorn on rectum; Duncan on consumption; Parmela on teeth; Bell's dissections; Accum on vegetable poisons.

RELIGIOUS.
Buck's theological dictionary; Cooper's sermons; Butler's Hudibras; Ely's synopsis; Carpenter's guide; Kennet's antiquities; arts of war; classical dictionary; Gibson's surveying; Milton's works; marriage ceremonies; Plutarch's lives; Cook's oracle; Darwin's zoonomia; Chalmers' works; political economy; Uras' dictionary; Ossian's poems; Scott's infancy; Reids' works; Sterne's works; Hume's essays; Hallam's middle age; Hume's England; recollections of the Peninsula; Gillies' Greece; Say's political economy; Rollins' ancient history; Lacon; Ovid's metamorphoses; Smith's wealth of nations; Thompson's seasons; Hall's communion; Federalist; Junius' letters; Negotiations between Spain and the United States; Clarke on slavery; life of Cowper; Cowper's works; Pindar's works; views of Louisiana; Italy by lady Morgan; France by do.; United States and Great Britain; military dictionary; Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which he offers at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.
EZRA ALLEMONG,
Has also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of Goods, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825. 46

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1825: Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and it will be heard ex parte.
JAS. G. SPEARS, CPE.
Price adv. \$4 3wt99

Negroes to Hire.
WILL be hired, on Monday, the 2d day of January, proximo, at the subscriber's house in the town of Salisbury, from 40 to 50 likely **NEGROES**: terms as usual.
STEPHEN L. FERRAND.
Salisbury, Dec. 12, 1825. 3190.

At Public Sale,
A FIRST RATE FARM.
THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on the 31st of December instant, at the store of J. H. Houson, Fredell county, N. C. that

Tract of Land,
(commonly called the Leeper tract,) lying in York District, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about
One thousand and Sixty-six Acres.
The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms will be known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Fredell county.
A. J. WOLKE.
December 1, 1825. 463

House to Rent.
THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to
ALFRED MACAY.
Nov. 14, 1825. 84

NEW STORE.
GEORGE W. BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
Hardware, &c. &c.
which he intends selling at a small profit, **FOR CASH ONLY.**
Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Rebecca Hudson vs. Alexander Miller: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.
Price adv. \$1. 6wt94

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Thomas Cranfield vs. Thoms Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered according to scire facias.
6wt94 Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. James Cornell vs. Thoms Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.
6wt94 Test: JNO. GILES, CPE.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe county:
COUNTY Court, June term, 1825. Charles McDowell vs. David Greenlee: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian," successively, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, to appear at the term of said court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January, 1826, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly.
6wt90 Test: JOHN MILLER, CPE.

State of North-Carolina, Fredell county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. term, 1825. William Hines, adm'r. vs. William Faires: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Fredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.
Test: R. SIMONTON, CPE.
Price adv. \$4. 3wt89

NOTICE.
THE copartnership of D. PARISH & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July last. The business of said concern will be closed by PARISH, CORNING & Co. to whom all indebted are requested to make payment.
DANIEL PARISH,
JASPER CORNING,
PARISH, HOLBROOK & CO.
Charleston, Oct. 18, 6190

Coppersmith's Tools.
FOR sale, a full set of Coppersmith's Tools. Apply to **ALBERT TORRENCE, jr.** Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1825. 84

Copartnership.
THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the firm of **PARISH, CORNING & CO.** and will transact business at the old stand of D. PARISH & Co. where they have now open 500 packages staple and fancy Dry Goods, comprising a complete assortment, which will be sold on favorable terms.
DANIEL PARISH,
JASPER CORNING,
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,
THOMAS PARISH.
Charleston, Oct. 18.

NEW FASHIONS.
Revell & Templeton, Tailors,
AGAIN offer their services to their friends and public at large; and do hope, by practical attention to business, still to merit an equal share of encouragement.
We have just received, by drafts, figures, &c. the latest Philadelphia fashions; which we are inclined to believe will be quite pleasing to the major part of the dressy community. In addition to which, we have had a favourable opportunity of examining several suites of clothes completed in the most celebrated shops in New-York. We feel no hesitancy in asserting, that our work possesses an equal share of taste and durability with any we have seen.
Country produce will be received in payment of work done in this shop, at the prevailing price, in case we should not be supplied at the time.
Revell and Templeton, tender their grateful thanks to all those who have extended their patronage to them, and hope their favours may be continued.

As our plan is to close our books at the end of every year, and the expiration of the first year being close at hand, we politely invite all those who have had work done in this year, to come forward, if convenient and close their accounts against the 10th January next.
Salisbury, Dec. 8th, 1825. 88

Dissolution.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of **Allemon & Locke**, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.
The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemon, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.
EZRA ALLEMON,
GEORGE LOCKE.
Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

EZRA ALLEMONG
Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and informs them that he has purchased the
Stock of Merchandise
of Allemon & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms; at the stand formerly occupied by Allemon & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favours of those who patronized the late firm, will be thankfully acknowledged; they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Fifty Dollars Reward
WILL be given for the apprehension of **William Smith Robinson**, who broke the Jail of Stokes county, N. Carolina, on the night of the 3d December, 1825. He was committed for Horse-stealing, and also for stealing a slave. Sometimes he goes by the name of Smith, and will no doubt change his name, as he is an artful fellow. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark hair, and a very down look. He had on a blue broad-cloth coat, homespun mixed pantaloons, and plaid cloth cloak. He has the representation of an eagle on one of his arms, put in with indelible ink.
TEN DOLLARS
Will also be given for the apprehension of **Jacob Houser**, who broke Jail at the same time. He is a large well made man, about six feet high, dark complexioned, and has a very bad look; he had on a coarse blue broad cloth coat, and checked pantaloons, and is a German, which can soon be discovered by talking with him.
The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will deliver the above mentioned men to me in Germanton, Stokes county, N. Carolina.
C. L. BANNER, Siff.
Dec. 4th, 1825. 88

Great Bargains.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.
The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Fredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.
July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

For Sale,
MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.
GEORGE MILLER.
Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N.B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.
O. M.

The Muse.
ON THE DEATH OF MACDONOUGH,
THE HERO OF CHAMPLAIN.
(By Seltick Osborne.)
Brilliant as brief thy mortal journey sped;
A patriot's life fulfilled in ONE BRIGHT DAY!
It is enough! the voice of Heaven said—
And called thy soul, mature for bliss, away.
When in thy suffering country's direst need,
Thy banner waved victorious in the air,
Thou didst impute to Heaven the glorious deed;
That glory, multiplied, awaits thee there.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.
CONTENTMENT.
Is happiness your point in view?
(I mean th' intrinsic and the true,)
Sbe nor in camps nor courts resides,
Nor in the humble cottage hides;
Yet found alike in ev'ry sphere;
Who find content will find her there:
'Tis to no rank of life confin'd,
But dwells in every honest mind.
Be justice then your whole pursuit:
Plant virtue, and Content's the fruit.

MUSIC.
The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils:
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted.

COMMODORE MACDONOUGH.
The third star of our Navy has disappeared from all mortal vision....MacDonough is no more! His departure was unattended by any visible struggle; and he died as he lived, in a spirit of exalted resignation. Consumption, that universal and irresistible destroyer, has triumphed over the brave and good—making nought of the bravery of the hero, but we trust perfecting and rewarding the eminent virtue of the man and the Christian. On the ocean, far from the dear land which he so loved, and for which he had done so much and so nobly, he yielded up his breath, leaving his body to his native earth, and the glory of his name an imperishable legacy to his country.
The Commodore has left five children, four sons and a daughter. His wife died a few months since, at Middletown, Connecticut; to where the Commodore's remains have been taken, for interment.
"There is a tear for all who die,
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry,
And triumph weeps above the brave."

A committee of the Georgia Legislature, having investigated the affairs of the Darien bank, report, that it has sustained a loss, in bills and notes supposed of no value, and on real estate, of \$437,676 20. Besides the above actual loss, there is \$94,168 48 doubtful.

Previous to the adjournment of the Vermont Legislature, on the 13th inst., Acts were passed appointing Canal Commissioners—to lay a tax on foreign Fire Insurance Companies of 8 per cent. on premiums received—to incorporate the Medical Institution of the University of Vermont—and to incorporate the Otter Creek and Castleton river Canal Company. All the Lottery Bills were dismissed.

It will be seen that Captain Parry has returned after another unsuccessful attempt to get into the Polar sea. Appearances were a favourable aspect until the Fury was wrecked, which obliged the Hecla to return. We imagine nothing further will be done until Captain Franklin returns.
London paper.

Mr. Weddle, a master in the British navy, has lately penetrated 200 miles nearer the South pole, than any former navigator. After penetrating several barriers of ice, hitherto insuperable, he found an open sea within the Antarctic circle.
ibid.

Great oil Cargo.—The ship Swift, Arthur, has recently landed at this port more than three thousand barrels of spermaceti oil, making nearly one hundred thousand gallons. This is undoubtedly the largest cargo of spermaceti oil ever carried into any port in the known world—and is worth about eighty thousand dollars. The Swift was absent but little more than twenty-eight months.
Nantucket Inquirer.

The Parisians say that Charles X. is not inimical to M. de Lafayette. A few days ago, at a royal breakfast, the old ultras, who compose the intimate society of the king, were not a little scandalized on hearing his majesty say, "I cannot conceive why M. de Lafayette should excite so much alarm. He is a very amiable man; I have often played at tennis with him; he was then a fine young fellow, and an excellent horseman."

The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer says, "The eye ball of a sword fish, is generally much larger than that of an ox, and forms a very powerful magnifier. I have frequently, and almost instantly, lighted a cigar at the focus formed by the sun's rays passing through this natural lens."